

Labor Market Information



Education and Workforce Development Cabinet

KentuckyUnbridledSpirit.com

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points in March 2009 to 9.8 percent from 9.3 percent in February 2009. March 2009's unemployment rate matches the 9.8 percent rate recorded in February 1982. Further, Kentucky was one of 46 states that experienced an increase in the unemployment rate between February 2009 and March 2009. Unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or higher have been recorded in Kentucky for the past twelve consecutive months. For March 2009, eight states had a higher unemployment rate than Kentucky, while forty-one states had a lower unemployment rate. The District of Columbia had the same unemployment rate as Kentucky.
- Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment on a seasonally adjusted basis was 1,798,500 in March 2009, a decrease of 2,400 from February 2009, and a decrease of 62,700 since March 2008. Forty-six states recorded an over-the-year non-farm employment decrease in March 2009, with Alaska, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, North Dakota, and Wyoming as the only exceptions.
- The average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries increased from \$715.63 in February 2009 to \$727.06 in March 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers decreased from \$938.50 in February 2009 to \$901.23 in March 2009.
- The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in March 2009 (\$901.23) were \$90.50 below the national average of \$991.73.
- Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 59,400 employees. Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 2,400 jobs.
- Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA decreased by 300 to a non-seasonally adjusted 46,500 employees. Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 2,000 positions.
- Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA increased by 1,700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 248,100 employees. Since

March 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington – Fayette MSA has plunged by 7,200 jobs.

- Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA climbed by 2,700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 599,600 employees. Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 18,300 positions.
- Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA increased by 400 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,900 employees. Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has decreased by 100 jobs.
- Kentucky's average weekly claims for unemployment insurance increased from 88,453 in February 2009 to 93,110 in March 2009. The rate of insured unemployment increased from 5.0 percent in February 2009 to 5.2 percent in March 2009. In contrast, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 0.8 percent in March 2009.
- The unemployment rates in the Greater Louisville WIA (10.1%), Northern Kentucky WIA (9.8%), TENCO WIA (10.7%), Bluegrass WIA (9.1%), and Green River WIA (10.4%) increased between February 2009 and March 2009. The March 2009 unemployment rates for the Lincoln Trail WIA (12.4%) and EKCEP WIA (11.0%) remained at their respective February 2009 levels. However, the unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyrile WIA (10.0%), Cumberlands WIA (11.6%), and Barren River WIA (11.3%) decreased between February 2009 and March 2009.
- Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyrile WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberlands WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between March 2008 and March 2009. No Workforce Investment Area exhibited a steady unemployment rate or an unemployment rate that was lower in March 2009 than in March 2008.

Total Employment and Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

Kentucky's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points in March 2009 to 9.8 percent from 9.3 percent in February 2009. Likewise, the 9.8 percent unemployment rate in March 2009 is 3.9 percentage points higher than the 5.9 percent rate recorded in March 2008. March 2009's unemployment rate matches the 9.8 percent rate recorded in February 1982. Further, Kentucky was one of 46 states that experienced an increase in the unemployment rate between February 2009 and March 2009. Moreover, Kentucky was one of 50 states along with the District of Columbia that had a higher unemployment rate in March 2009 than in March 2008. Kentucky's 9.8 percent unemployment rate for March 2009 caused Kentucky to have the 9th highest unemployment rate among all the states and the District of Columbia tied with the District of Columbia.

The U.S. seasonally adjusted jobless rate increased from 8.1 percent in February 2009 to 8.5 percent in March 2009. This 8.5 percent rate is 1.3 percentage points below the 9.8 percent rate recorded for Kentucky in March 2009. Kentucky was one of 18 states plus the District of Columbia that reported unemployment rates above the U.S. average of 8.5 percent in March 2009. Not seasonally adjusted numbers are published below along with the seasonally adjusted data.

Unemployment statistics are based on estimates and are compiled to measure trends rather than actually to count people working. Civilian labor force statistics include non-military workers and unemployed Kentuckians who are actively seeking work. They do not include unemployed Kentuckians who have not looked for employment within the past four weeks.

KENTUCKY - EMPLOYMENT DATA

Seasonally Adjusted Data					
	March <u>2009</u>	February <u>2009</u>	Change from February to March	March <u>2008</u>	Change from March to March
Civilian Labor Force	2,082,132	2,080,623	1,509	2,031,400	50,732
Employment	1,877,613	1,887,901	-10,288	1,912,291	-34,678
Unemployment	204,519	192,722	11,797	119,109	85,410
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	9.3%	0.5%	5.9%	3.9%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.5%	8.1%	0.4%	5.1%	3.4%
Not Seasonally Adjusted Data					
	March <u>2009</u>	February <u>2009</u>	Change from February to March	March <u>2008</u>	Change from March to March
Civilian Labor Force	2,069,955	2,060,139	9,816	2,023,442	46,513
Employment	1,856,070	1,849,007	7,063	1,896,048	-39,978
Unemployment	213,885	211,132	2,753	127,394	86,491
Unemployment Rate	10.3%	10.2%	0.1%	6.3%	4.0%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.0%	8.9%	0.1%	5.2%	3.8%

Unemployment Rates for Selected States

Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Rank	State	Mar 2009 ^P Rate	Rank	State	Mar 2009 ^P Rate
1	Michigan	12.6	1	Michigan	13.4
8	Indiana	10.0	7	Indiana	10.6
9	Kentucky	9.8	9	Kentucky	10.3
11	Ohio	9.7	10	Ohio	10.1
13	Tennessee	9.6	11	Tennessee	9.9
17	Illinois	9.1	15	Illinois	9.4
19	Missouri	8.7	20	Missouri	9.1
	U.S.	8.5		U.S.	9.0
35	West Virginia	6.9	33	West Virginia	7.7
37	Virginia	6.8	35	Virginia	7.0
51	North Dakota	4.2	51	Nebraska	4.9

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

In March 2009, five of the 11 major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases, while five suffered employment losses, and one remained unchanged. Moreover, from February 2009 to March 2009, Kentucky's non-farm payroll decreased by 2,400 to a seasonally adjusted 1,798,500 employees. This represents the eighth consecutive monthly employment decline and the fourteenth month of job losses since the start of the recession in December 2007. Since the start of the recession, non-farm employment in Kentucky has decreased by 73,900 positions. Likewise, since March 2008, Kentucky's non-farm employment has decreased by 62,700 professionals. This marks the thirteenth month in a row of year-over-year employment decreases and the second largest year-over-year drop on records dating back to January 1990. Altogether, 2 states recorded over-the-month non-farm employment growth, while 48 states plus the District of Columbia showed employment decreases and no state remained the same in March 2009. Over the year, non-farm employment increased in 4 states and the District of Columbia, decreased in 46 states, and was unchanged in no states. Kentucky was one of the states that decreased over-the-month and decreased over-the-year.

According to the seasonally adjusted employment data, the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, consisting of wholesale trade; retail trade; utilities; and transportation and warehousing sectors, gained 1,600 jobs in March 2009. This represents the first month of employment gains since August 2008. Retail trade businesses accounted for the rise in the number of jobs, a sign of multiple store openings. In contrast, the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry suffered significant job losses in March 2009. Weak demand for products resulted in cutbacks at transportation companies. Consumers, constrained by dwindling nest eggs, waning home values, shrinking paychecks, and vanishing jobs, are curtailing non-essential purchases in an effort to make ends meet. As households retrench and rein in discretionary expenditures, transportation enterprises have been forced to cut back. The decline in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry reflects layoffs at air transportation businesses, cutbacks at courier and messenger companies, and layoffs at a barge transportation enterprise. Moreover, the 374,800 total employees in this supersector, Kentucky's largest, are 7,700 fewer than in March 2008. Year-over-year job losses are concentrated in retail trade establishments and transportation, warehousing, and utilities businesses. Over the last year, consumers have been battered by job losses, financial turmoil, and a plunging stock market. As households tightened their belts, retailers suffered declining sales, enacted layoffs, and closed underperforming stores. Job losses in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities industry reflect reductions at transportation companies, the closings of two transportation businesses, layoffs at a warehouse, and three warehouses closing. Since the start of the recession, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities employment has declined by 12,100 professionals, with retail trade businesses curtailing 4,300 workers while transportation, warehousing, and utilities companies lost 6,300 positions.

The Leisure and Hospitality supersector, which includes arts, entertainment, and recreation; accommodation; and food services and drinking places, climbed by 1,400 jobs in March 2009. The majority of the employment gains occurred at accommodation and food services enterprises, which is indicative of numerous restaurant openings. Since March 2008, employment in this supersector has increased by 1,100 positions to 173,200. The year-over-year job gains are

concentrated in arts, entertainment, and recreation businesses, which reflects a theater opening and an expansion at a recreation facility. However, the accommodation and food services industry also exhibited a sizable rise in employment, which is indicative of an accommodation opening, an expansion at a hotel, two beverage services companies opening, and a manifold of restaurant openings. The slow growth in the last year is attributed to a decline in consumer spending. Stagnant wages, rising food prices, a moribund stock market, declining home equity, and mounting job losses are straining household budgets and causing consumers to splurge less on leisure activities and restaurant meals. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has risen by 300 professionals, with accommodation and food services businesses maintaining the same number of positions, while arts, entertainment, and recreation companies gained 300 professionals.

Kentucky's Educational and Health Services supersector reported 1,200 more jobs in March 2009 than in February 2009. The lion's share of these employment advances occurred in health care and social assistance enterprises, which is a sign of a wound care center opening, two clinics opening, and an expansion at a social assistance establishment. Private and nonprofit establishments that provide either education and training, or health care and social assistance to their clients are included in the Educational and Health Services supersector. This supersector, with 246,000 jobs, has gained 3,600 professionals since March 2008. Year-over-year employment gains are concentrated in the health care and social assistance industry. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in health care and social assistance companies reflect a day care center opening, a clinic opening, an ambulatory care center opening, an expansion at a Hospice provider, three convenient care clinics opening, a primary care center opening, multiple home health agency openings, a health center opening, three outpatient center openings, and a medical complex opening. Three new colleges opening and expansions at four educational institutions in the last year contributed to the rise in the number of jobs in the educational services industry. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Educational and Health Services supersector has increased by 4,000 positions, with 2,800 job gains occurring in the health care and social assistance industry.

In March 2009, the number of positions in the Mining and Logging supersector increased by 100. This is the eleventh rise in employment in the last twelve months, reflecting strength in the coal mining industry. Likewise, this supersector, with 25,600 total employees, has gained 3,100 jobs since March 2008, which is a sign of hiring at coal mines. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Mining and Logging supersector has increased by 3,600 workers.

From February 2009 to March 2009, employment in the Other Services supersector rose by 100 jobs, which is indicative of a spa opening. This supersector, which includes such establishments as repair and maintenance places; personal and laundry services; religious organizations; and civic and professional organizations, has a total of 72,600 employees, 2,600 less than in March 2008. The year-over-year decrease in the number of professionals in the Other Services supersector is indicative of layoffs at a grant-making enterprise, layoffs at two repair and maintenance businesses, and a boys and girls club closing. Similarly, since the start of the recession, this supersector has lost 3,200 workers.

The Information supersector, which consists of those firms involved in publishing, Internet activities, data processing, broadcasting, and news syndication, maintained the same number of jobs in March 2009 as in February 2009. Since March 2008, this supersector, with 29,400 jobs, has lost 400 professionals. Layoffs at multiple newspapers, job cuts at a data processing and hosting business, cutbacks at radio stations, and layoffs at a television station contributed to the year-over-year employment declines. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Information supersector has decreased by 800 positions.

The Government supersector, which includes employment in public administration agencies; state and local public school systems; and state-owned hospitals, decreased by 100 employees in March 2009. Employment in the Local Government sector declined by 600 positions in March 2009, which is a sign of cutbacks at city and local governments in the face of budget deficits. The 320,400 total employees in the Government supersector are 4,000 less than in March 2008. A majority of the year-over-year employment losses occurred in the state government sector, reflecting the budget crunch facing Kentucky. In addition, there were 1,200 fewer positions in the local government sector, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools and layoffs at city and local governments. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Government supersector has decreased by 4,000 positions, with local government jobs declining by 1,200.

The Financial Activities supersector exhibited a loss of 900 jobs between February 2009 and March 2009, reflecting layoffs at credit intermediation companies and the housing slump. Over the last month, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing businesses lost 100 professionals. The Financial Activities supersector, which includes businesses involved in finance; insurance; real estate; and property leasing or rental, reported 2,000 fewer employees in March 2009 than in March 2008, for a total of 90,500 positions. This reflects the malaise resulting from the credit crisis impacting Kentucky and includes job cuts at multiple credit intermediation companies, permanent layoffs at a loan processing center, layoffs at two insurance businesses, job cuts at numerous real estate firms, and layoffs at two securities and commodities enterprises. Since the start of the recession, employment in the Financial Activities supersector has decreased by 1,200 positions, with Real Estate and Rental and Leasing enterprises declining by 200 jobs.

Between February 2009 and March 2009, employment in the Construction supersector decreased by 1,400 positions. This is the fifth consecutive month of employment declines, which is a sign of weakness in specialty trade contractors. The debility in the housing market and financial difficulties halting construction projects contributed to the contraction in this supersector. Since March 2008, the number of jobs in this supersector has plummeted by 12,200 positions to 71,600, signaling fragility in specialty trade contractors. The maladies in the housing market, tighter credit delaying construction projects, and the closings of a residential construction firm and an electrical contractors company factored into the job losses in this industry. Likewise, since the start of the recession, employment in the Construction supersector has plunged by 15,000 professionals.

In March 2009, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector decreased by 1,700. This supersector consists of professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies; and administrative and support and waste management, including temporary help agencies. March 2009 marks the ninth time in the last eleven months

professional and business services companies have exhibited employment losses. The majority of these employment declines occurred in administrative and support management businesses, reflecting weakness in the employment services industry. Since the temporary help industry supplies labor to a wide variety of industries, it is a good barometer of what is occurring across the labor market. Demand for temporary help services often leads business cycles, because through such services, firms can adjust their workforces quickly to react to changes in demand that may only be short lived. The 179,800 total employees in this supersector are 4,700 fewer than in March 2008. The year-over-year job losses are concentrated in administrative and support management enterprises reflecting a prolonged period of fragility in the employment services industry. Employment declines are indicative of cutbacks at a motor assistance and travel agency, layoffs at a temporary help services firm, job cuts at a support services business, and layoffs at a security company. Professional, scientific, and technical services businesses also exhibited job losses during this period, which is a sign of layoffs at a technology company, a legal practice, a computer service business, three consulting firms, an accounting establishment, and a testing laboratory. Since the start of the recession, the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has declined by 5,600, with administrative and support management enterprises losing 7,200 professionals.

The Manufacturing supersector lost 2,700 jobs in March 2009, for a total of 214,600 professionals. This represents the tenth month in a row and the twelfth time in the last thirteen months industrial employment has fallen. The lion's share of these job losses occurred in the durable goods subsector, reflecting layoffs at automobile manufacturers; the closing of an automotive plant, cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers; the closings of an automobile parts factory and an appliance motor producer; and job cuts at a commercial and industrial machinery manufacturer. The woes of the automobile industry are reverberating through Kentucky's economy with shock waves felt by employees, automobile parts suppliers, and non-manufacturing enterprises such as railroads and trucking companies faced with a reduction of cargo. The non-durable goods subsector also exhibited a decrease in employment, which is indicative of the closings of a hardware manufacturer and a chemical plant, and layoffs at an acrylic producer and a chemical manufacturer. Since the start of the recession, industrial employment has plummeted by 38,100 professionals with the non-durable goods subsector shedding 8,100 jobs.

The Manufacturing supersector has experienced a loss of 36,900 positions since March 2008. The durable goods subsector accounted for the majority of this year-over-year employment decrease. This reflects the malaise resulting from the automobile slump impacting Kentucky. Job losses signal layoffs at automobile manufacturers; layoffs and closings at countless automobile parts manufacturers; job cuts at a diverse range of durable goods producers; layoffs and closings at truck trailer manufacturers; and the closings of an assortment of durable goods manufacturers. Consumers, grappling with layoffs, tighter credit conditions, and declining household wealth due to waning home prices and a plummeting stock market, have developed a reticence to opening their pocketbooks and wallets, choosing instead to postpone purchases of long-lasting manufactured goods such as automobiles. In addition to the anemic job market, quality improvements, which extend the life of a vehicle, have caused new automobile purchases to become less tempting. Furthermore, manufacturers of durable goods, such as furniture and appliance makers as well as lumber and other products utilized in residential construction, are negatively impacted by a decline in the housing market. Moreover, the non-durable good

subsector also exhibited significant job losses, which is indicative of layoffs across the board from food manufacturers to clothing producers, and the closings of a variety of non-durable goods manufacturers from paper producers to cardboard box manufacturers. Financially-strained consumers, faced with sluggish wages amid surging food costs, have become reluctant to part with discretionary income. Manufacturers of non-durable goods, such as clothing, are detrimentally affected by consumers curtailing spending on non-necessities in an effort to cope with rising prices.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm employment is included in the table on page 20 of this newsletter.

Additional Employment Categories

Two other employment categories had employment fluctuations in February 2009. Workers in "Agricultural" jobs totaled 43,500 in March 2009. Thus, this employment category experienced an increase of 9,700 jobs from February 2009's level of 33,800. After February's cold winter weather, agricultural employment picked up, as much improved March weather conditions enabled farmers to make process toward their spring planting season. Since March 2008, when agricultural jobs totaled 34,100, there has been an increase of 9,400 employees.

The employment category that includes the "Self-Employed, Domestic Employees, and those working in Family Businesses" encompassed 129,760 employees in March 2009, an increase of 886 positions from the 128,874 recorded in February 2009. In comparison to March 2008's level of 134,151 jobs, there has been a decrease of 4,391 positions.

Hours and Earnings of Workers in Selected Industries

During March 2009, production and non-supervisory workers in the Manufacturing supersector earned an average weekly wage of \$727.06, an \$11.43 increase above the February 2009 average of \$715.63, and an increase of \$16.36 from the \$710.70 paid in March 2008. This is the first increase in month-over-month average weekly manufacturing wages since December 2008. In March 2009, the average hourly pay rate for factory workers was \$17.69, which is \$0.15 higher than the \$17.54 average hourly pay rate in February 2009 and \$0.44 above the \$17.25 average hourly pay rate in March 2008. The average production workweek in March 2009 was 41.1 hours, higher than the average production week in February 2009 (40.8 hours) but lower than the average production week in March 2008 (41.2 hours). Thus, the increase in average weekly wages corresponds to a longer work week in March 2009 compared to February 2009.

During March 2009, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average weekly wage of \$901.23, a \$37.27 decrease from the February 2009 average of \$938.50, and a decrease of \$4.46 from the \$905.69 paid in March 2008. This is the second consecutive month of declining month-to-month average weekly wages for Kentucky miners and loggers. In March 2009, the average hourly pay rate for miners and loggers was \$18.17, which is \$0.60 lower than the \$18.77 average hourly pay rate in February 2009, but \$0.20 above the \$17.97 average hourly pay rate in March 2008. The average production workweek in March 2009 was 49.6 hours, lower than the average production week in February 2009 (50.0 hours), and lower than the average production week in March 2008

(50.4 hours). Thus, the decrease in average weekly wages corresponds to a shorter work week in March 2009 compared to February 2009.

The average weekly earnings of Kentucky miners and loggers in March 2009 (\$901.23) were \$90.50 below the national average of \$991.73. The Kentucky miners and loggers' March 2009 average of 49.6 hours worked per week is above the national average for miners and loggers (42.6) hours worked per week by 7.0 hours. However, Kentucky miners and loggers earned an average of \$5.11 less per hour (\$18.17) in March 2009 compared to the national average hourly earnings for miners and loggers (\$23.28).

All hours and earnings data are not seasonally adjusted. Additional detail on hours and earnings is available from the table on page 21 of this publication.

Average Annual Pay

The annual average pay for all Kentucky workers was 17.9% below the national annual average pay in 2007. The chart below displays the comparison between wages for Kentucky and national workers for the past eleven years, demonstrating that jobs located in Kentucky do not compensate at the same level as the national average. In addition, since 2004, there has been a steady rise in the percent annual average pay in Kentucky has lagged behind the national annual average pay.

Average Annual Pay - All Workers

<u>Year</u>	<u>Kentucky</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Kentucky Percent of U.S. Total</u>
1997	\$25,577	\$30,353	84.3%
1998	\$26,697	\$31,945	83.6%
1999	\$27,783	\$33,340	83.3%
2000	\$28,801	\$35,323	81.5%
2001	\$30,021	\$36,219	82.9%
2002	\$30,904	\$36,764	84.1%
2003	\$31,855	\$37,765	84.4%
2004	\$33,165	\$39,354	84.3%
2005	\$33,965	\$40,677	83.5%
2006	\$35,201	\$42,535	82.8%
2007	\$36,480	\$44,458	82.1%

MSA Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Bowling Green MSA

Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA decreased by 100 to a non-seasonally adjusted 59,400 employees. In March 2009, one major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector experienced an employment increase: Leisure and Hospitality (+100). This represents the second month in a row the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has increased. Five supersectors reported steady employment during this period: Mining, Logging, and

Construction; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Professional and Business Services; Educational and Health Services; and Government. The number of jobs in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has not risen in the last seven months. Weakness in the construction industry reflects the maladies of the housing market, a builder scaling back, and financial difficulties curtailing and delaying construction projects. Moreover, fewer construction projects are undertaken during the winter, which further depresses construction employment. Despite the constant number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, Retail Trade businesses gained 200 positions in the last month. The number of positions in the Professional and Business Services supersector has not risen since November 2008. The Educational and Health Services supersector has maintained steady employment in four of the last six months. In spite of the stable level of public employment, the Local Government sector lost 100 professional in March 2009. However, one supersector reported an employment decline with fewer positions in March 2009 than in February 2009: Manufacturing (-100). The decline in manufacturing employment reflects layoffs at a manufacturing plant. This marks the seventh time in the last nine months industrial employment has fallen.

Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Bowling Green MSA has decreased by 2,400 jobs. Two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment advance during this period: Educational and Health Services (+200) and Government (+200). The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year employment growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The job gains in the Government supersector are evenly distributed between the State Government and Local Government sectors. Two supersectors maintained the same number of jobs between March 2008 and March 2009: Professional and Business Services, and Leisure and Hospitality. This represents the second consecutive month of steady year-over-year employment in the Professional and Business Services supersector. The number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not shown an increase year-over-year since March 2008. Consumers have curtailed spending on discretionary items, such as meals at eateries and nights out. Nevertheless, three supersectors exhibited employment declines with fewer positions in March 2009 than in March 2008: Mining, Logging, and Construction (-300), Manufacturing (-2,000), and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-700). The Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has not experienced a rise in year-over-year employment since August 2008, which is indicative of the housing slump. The decrease in the number of industrial jobs is indicative of buyouts and layoffs at a major manufacturer, layoffs at three automobile parts producers, and the closing of a durable goods manufacturer. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector has exhibited year-over-year job losses every month since January 2008. Likewise, Retail Trade enterprises, a component of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, reported declining year-over-year employment for fourteen consecutive months prior to maintaining steady year-over-year employment from March 2008 to March 2009. Over-the-year job losses in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector reflect two store closings, a transportation company closing, and layoffs at a warehouse and a wholesaler. As households retrench and rein in non-essential purchases, Retail Trade enterprises have been forced to cut back.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

Elizabethtown MSA

Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA decreased by 300 to a non-seasonally adjusted 46,500 employees. From February 2009 to March 2009, no major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersector reported job gains. In March 2009, four supersectors reported steady employment: Mining, Logging, and Construction; Educational and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Government. The Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has remained at the same employment level seven times in the last eight months, while the Educational and Health Services supersector has maintained the same number of jobs since May 2008. Employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not increased since August 2008, which is indicative of consumers retrenching and limiting the number of visits to restaurants and nights out. Three supersectors reported fewer jobs in March 2009 than in February: Manufacturing (-200), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-100), and Professional and Business Services (-200). Layoffs at an automobile parts producer account for the decline in industrial employment. Despite the decrease in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, Retail Trade enterprises maintained steady employment between February 2009 and March 2009. Since the start of the recession, only the Mining, Logging, and Construction (+100), Educational and Health Services (+100), and Government (+300) supersectors have reported an increase in employment. All other supersectors and the Elizabethtown MSA (-2,500) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Elizabethtown MSA has decreased by 2,000 positions. During this period, two major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+300) and Government (+300). The Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has reported year-over-year employment growth for four months in a row. The job gains in the Government supersector are concentrated in the Federal Government sector, which is indicative of a base realignment. Over the last year, the State Government sector lost 100 professionals, while the Local Government sector gained 100 positions. Between March 2008 and March 2009, one supersector maintained the same number of jobs: Educational and Health Services. With the exception of March 2009, the Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year employment growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. However, four supersectors experienced job losses from March 2008 to March 2009: Manufacturing (-1,000), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-200), Professional and Business Services (-400), and Leisure and Hospitality (-300). The decline in the number of industrial jobs reflects layoffs at three automobile parts manufacturers, a durable goods producer closing, and consumers cutting back on major purchases. Retail Trade businesses, a portion of the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, employed the same number of professionals in March 2009 as in March 2008. Households clamping down on discretionary spending, such as clothing, dinners at restaurants, and entertainment, have detrimentally affected the Trade, Transportation and Utilities, and Leisure and Hospitality supersectors. Year-over-year employment in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector has plummeted in four of the last five months. Likewise, the Professional and Business Services supersector has suffered year-over-year job losses for eleven months in a row.

Employment in the Information, Financial Activities, and Other Services supersectors are only captured in the Total Non-Farm employment data.

Lexington - Fayette MSA

Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Lexington - Fayette MSA increased by 1,700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 248,100 employees. In March 2009, six major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors exhibited employment gains: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+200), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+1,000), Professional and Business Services (+300), Educational and Health Services (+100), Leisure and Hospitality (+600) and Other Services (+100). This marks the first increase in the number of jobs in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector since July 2008, reflecting the start of several construction projects. The rise in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector is concentrated in Retail Trade enterprises, which is indicative of two groceries opening. The preponderance of the job gains in the Professional and Business Services supersector are in the Management of Companies industry. In addition, employment in Administrative and Support businesses climbed by 100, reflecting an expansion at a call center. The increase in the number of positions in the Educational and Health Services supersector are a sign of two clinics opening. A portion of the employment growth in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to a restaurant reopening. The number of jobs in the Other Services supersector increased for the first time since July 2008. No supersector maintained the same number of jobs between February 2009 and March 2009. In contrast, four supersectors reported employment decreases during this period: Manufacturing (-200), Information (-100), Financial Activities (-100), and Government (-200). Industrial employment has not increased since February 2008. The decrease in manufacturing employment is a sign of layoffs at a major manufacturer and cutbacks at a chemical manufacturer. This represents the first decrease in employment in the Information supersector since July 2008. Employment losses in this supersector are a sign of layoffs at radio stations. The Financial Activities supersector has not risen since October 2008, which is indicative of layoffs at two credit intermediation companies. The job losses in the public sector are evenly distributed between the Local Government and State Government sectors, reflecting the budget crunch facing state and local governments.

Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Lexington – Fayette MSA has plunged by 7,200 jobs. Four major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Educational and Health Services (+100), Leisure and Hospitality (+400), Other Services (+100), and Government (+100). General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. Moreover, the year-over-year employment growth in the Educational and Health Services supersector is indicative of an expansion at a seminary, the opening of an ambulatory care center, and a day care opening. Job gains in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector reflect an accommodation opening, two beverage services enterprises opening, and three food service businesses opening. The rise in employment in the Government supersector over the last year is attributed to the Federal Government sector, which is a sign of hiring at two federal agencies. No supersector reported steady employment between March 2008 and March 2009. However, six major non-farm supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in March 2009 than in March

2008: Mining, Logging, and Construction (-600), Manufacturing (-2,700), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-700), Information (-200), Financial Activities (-500), and Professional and Business Services (-3,200). Job losses in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, whereas the drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at a various manufacturing plants, including automobile parts manufacturers and a range of non-durable goods producers from electrical to chemical manufacturers. The Retail Trade industry accounted for the lion's share of the decrease in the amount of workers employed in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, which is indicative of numerous store closings and layoffs at another retailer as consumers curtail spending on discretionary items. Likewise, layoffs and buyouts at a major newspaper, cutbacks at another newspaper, and layoffs at radio stations factored into the decline in employment in the Information supersector, while job cuts at two credit intermediation firms, the elimination of a major loan processing center, and layoffs at an insurance company contributed to the decrease in the number of jobs in the Financial Activities supersector. The majority of the decrease in the number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Administrative and Support businesses. However, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services companies also exhibited a decline in employment, which is indicative of cutbacks at a technology business, job cuts at a legal practice, and layoffs at a computer services firm.

Louisville - Jefferson MSA

Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA climbed by 2,700 to a non-seasonally adjusted 599,600 employees. Six major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors reported employment increases during this period: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+800), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+1,200), Educational and Health Services (+800), Leisure and Hospitality (+1,300), Other Services (+300), and Government (+300). This represents the first increase in the number of positions in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector since August 2008, which is indicative of the start of multiple construction projects. Employment gains in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector are concentrated in Retail Trade businesses, which is a sign of multiple store openings. Despite the overall increase in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector, the Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities industry lost 300 positions in March 2009, reflecting layoffs at a shipping company, a trucking business, and a barge transportation service. The increase in the number of positions in the Educational and Health Services supersector is attributed to a medical center opening, while the employment growth in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is concentrated in Accommodation and Food Services businesses – a sign of two restaurants opening. The rise in the number of jobs in the Other Services is indicative of a spa opening, while the climb in the number of workers in the Government supersector is attributed to the Local Government sector. All of the job gains in the public sector occurred in the Local Government Education subsector. One supersector reported steady employment from February 2009 to March 2009: Information. The Information supersector has maintained the same number of jobs in five of the last six months. Yet, three supersectors experienced an employment decline, with fewer jobs in March 2009 than in February 2009: Manufacturing (-600), Financial Activities (-900), and Professional and Business Services (-500). Industrial job losses are concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting the closing of a manufacturing plant, layoffs at an automobile parts producer, the closing of another automobile parts manufacturer, and the closing of a furniture factory.

Cutbacks in the Non-Durable Goods sector are indicative of closings of a chemical plant and a hardware manufacturer. Employment losses in the Financial Activities supersector are concentrated in Finance and Insurance businesses, reflecting layoffs at two credit intermediation enterprises. The majority of the job losses in the Professional and Business Services supersector occurred in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services establishments.

Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Louisville – Jefferson MSA has plummeted by 18,300 positions. Three major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Information (+400), Educational and Health Services (+2,100), and Government (+100). A portion of the increase in the number of jobs in the Information supersector reflects a new radio station and expansions at a web search portal and a television station. The Educational and Health Services supersector has exhibited steady year-over-year growth since January 2008. General population growth and a longer life expectancy help explain the continued expansion of health care employment. In addition, as the baby boom generation ages, there is an increased need for health services. The year-over-year employment gains in Educational and Health Services companies reflect multiple home health agency openings, three outpatient center openings, a medical complex opening, three convenient care clinics opening, an expansion at a Hospice provider, a new college opening, and expansions at two educational institutions. The employment advances in the Government supersector occurred within the Local Government sector. Yet, the Local Government Education subsector lost 300 professionals in the last year, which is indicative of job cuts at elementary and secondary public schools. This trend in year-over-year employment losses has persisted since April 2008. In the last year, no supersector maintained the same employment level. However, seven supersectors experienced an employment decline, with fewer jobs in March 2009 than in March 2008: Mining, Logging, and Construction (-6,200), Manufacturing (-8,000), Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-5,000), Financial Activities (-600), Professional and Business Services (-500), Leisure and Hospitality (-300), and Other Services (-300). Employment losses in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector are attributed to the housing slump and credit crunch, which has resulted in declines in home prices, home sales, and building permits in the last year. In addition, multiple construction projects have been halted amid financing difficulties, and there has been persistent weakness in Specialty Trade Contractor businesses. The decrease in industrial employment is concentrated in the Durable Goods sector, reflecting layoffs and buyouts at a major manufacturer, cutbacks at numerous automobile parts manufacturers, layoffs at an appliance manufacturer, the closing of a furniture producer, and the closing of an aluminum manufacturer. The Non-Durable Goods sector also experienced job losses over the last year, which is indicative of the closings of an electrical manufacturer, a fiber box factory, a plastic and rubber producer, and a rubber product manufacturer, and layoffs at a paper product factory, two chemical manufacturers, a hardware producer, two plastic manufacturers, and a plastic and resin factory. Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities businesses were responsible for the largest share of the employment declines in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector. This decrease reflects layoffs and cutbacks at air transportation businesses, job cuts at a shipping enterprise, layoffs at rail companies, layoffs at a trucking establishment, the closing of another trucking company, and the closings of two warehouses and a distribution center. Over the last year, Retail Trade enterprises lost 1,400 jobs, which is a sign of multiple store closings and layoffs at other retailers. The decline of 400 positions in the Wholesale Trade industry is indicative of layoffs at a medical product and services provider. Half of the employment losses in the Financial Activities supersector are attributed to Finance and Insurance businesses,

reflecting layoffs at various credit intermediation enterprises, a securities and commodities business, and an insurance company. The remaining job losses in this supersector are a sign of cutbacks at multiple real estate agencies. The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry accounted for the employment declines in the Professional and Business Services supersector, which is indicative of layoffs at a consulting firm. Despite the overall job losses in this supersector, Administrative and Support establishments experienced employment advances – a sign of the opening of a support services center, and expansions at an administration and customer service company, a medical billing firm, and two call centers. The decrease in the number of workers in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is attributed to Accommodation and Food Services businesses, which reflects cash-strapped consumers cutting back on the number of visits to restaurants and splurging less on nights out. In the last year, there have been numerous restaurant closings, two beverage services enterprises closing, and an accommodation closing. A fraction of the reduction in the number of jobs in the Other Services supersector is indicative of a boys and girls club closing. The Other Services supersector has experienced a decline in year-over-year employment every month since January 2008.

Owensboro MSA

Between February 2009 and March 2009, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA increased by 400 to a non-seasonally adjusted 50,900 employees. Between February 2009 and March 2009, four major North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) non-farm supersectors experienced job gains: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (+100), Educational and Health Services (+100), Leisure and Hospitality (+200), and Government (+100). Retail Trade enterprises accounted for the increase in the number of jobs in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector. This represents the first employment advance in the Educational and Health Services supersector since November 2008, while the number of workers in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector increased for the first time since August 2008. The employment advances in the Government supersector are attributed to the Local Government sector. Five supersectors reported steady employment during this period: Manufacturing; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Services; and Other Services. Industrial employment has not increased since May 2008. The number of positions in the Information supersector has remained at its January 2008 level, while the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady employment since April 2007. The number of jobs in the Professional and Business Services supersector has remained the same for three consecutive months, while employment in the Other Services supersector has stayed unchanged for seven months in a row. However, in March 2009, employment in one supersector decreased: Mining, Logging, and Construction (-100). Employment declines in the Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector reflect debility in the housing market and the credit crunch dampening construction projects. Since the start of the recession, only the Educational and Health Services (+100), Other Services (+100), and Government (+300) supersectors have reported employment gains. All other supersectors, with the exception of the Financial Activities and Professional and Business Services supersectors, and the Owensboro MSA (-1,300) have exhibited employment declines during this period.

Since March 2008, non-farm employment in the Owensboro MSA has decreased by 100 jobs. Three major NAICS non-farm supersectors reported an employment increase during this period: Mining, Logging, and Construction (+100), Educational and Health Services (+100), and

Government (+200). The Mining, Logging, and Construction supersector has experienced year-over-year employment gains for four consecutive months, while the Educational and Health Services supersector has reported year-over-year employment advances for five months in a row. The increase in the number of positions in the Government supersector is concentrated in the Local Government sector. From March 2008 to March 2009, five supersectors reported steady employment: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Services; and Other Services. Even though the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities supersector maintained the same number of jobs, Retail Trade enterprises exhibited a loss of 100 professionals in the last year, which is indicative of a store closing and retrenchment by consumers in the face of a worsening job market. While Retail Trade businesses have suffered year-over-year declines in employment every month since January 2008, Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities companies have experienced year-over-year job growth every month since March 2008. Expansion in the air transportation industry account for the year-over-year job gains in the Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities sector. March 2009 marks the third consecutive month of steady year-over-year employment in the Information supersector following seven consecutive months of year-over-year job losses. On the other hand, the Financial Activities supersector has maintained steady year-over-year employment for twelve months in a row, while the Professional and Business Services supersector has reported the same number of jobs year-over-year in four of the last six months. However, two supersectors experienced employment declines with fewer jobs in March 2009 than in March 2008: Manufacturing (-400) and Leisure and Hospitality (-100). The Manufacturing supersector has not experienced year-over-year employment gains since May 2008. The drop in industrial employment reflects layoffs at two automobile parts manufacturers, the closings of two other automobile parts factories, and job cuts at two aluminum producers and an electronic assembly manufacturer. The Leisure and Hospitality supersector has not exhibited an advance in year-over-year employment since April 2008. The decrease in the number of jobs in the Leisure and Hospitality supersector is indicative of an accommodation closing and a restaurant closing. Tapped-out consumers, worried about their own jobs, have drawn down discretionary spending, thereby hurting leisure and hospitality businesses.

A complete detail of Kentucky's non-farm MSA employment is included in tables on pages 22 - 26 of this newsletter.

County Employment (Establishment Census Data)

From third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008, total employment in Kentucky decreased by 0.55%. Despite the decrease in the number of jobs statewide, nine counties experienced an increase in employment of 5.0% or more: Union (+13.4%), Ohio (+5.1%), Todd (+7.7%), Bullitt (+9.2%), Oldham (+5.6%), Trimble (+59.8%), Elliott (+5.7%), Martin (+5.4%), and Leslie (+11.1%). Trimble County gained the most professionals with employment increasing from 1,367 in third quarter 2007 to 2,185 in third quarter 2008, reflecting hiring at a utility construction company. On the other end of the spectrum, thirteen counties suffered a 5.0% or more decrease in the number of positions: Webster (-5.7%), Butler (-8.4%), Monroe (-8.5%), Wayne (-10.4%), Casey (-7.6%), Franklin (-7.1%), Carroll (-6.2%), Gallatin (-9.9%), Robertson (-20.3%), Bath (-6.6%), Menifee (-7.5%), Powell (-10.4%), and Lee (-9.7%). Robertson County lost the most number of jobs with employment plunging from 325 in third quarter 2007 to 259 in third quarter 2008, which is indicative of job cuts in state government.

A complete detail of Kentucky's county employment is included in the map on page 27 of this publication.

Consumer Price Index

The March 2009 issue of the Consumer Price Index revealed that the average of all items increased one cent from the February 2009 level of \$2.12 to \$2.13 in March 2009. This represents the third month in a row the CPI has risen. The base period is 1982-84 when all items cost \$1.00. Two of the items listed below (Recreation and Education and Communication) have a December 1997 base period, meaning these items cost \$1.00 in December 1997.

In March 2009, Other Goods and Services (\$3.61) surged ten cents. Apparel (\$1.23) climbed four cents for the second month in a row. Medical Care (\$3.73) and Recreation (\$1.15) each advanced one cent in March 2009. This marks the sixth time Medical Care has increased in the last seven months, while Recreation increased for the first time since August 2008. Food and Beverages (\$2.19), Housing (\$2.17), Transportation (\$1.70), and Education and Communication (\$1.26) each remained at their respective February 2009 levels in March 2009. Housing has maintained the same price level in three of the last four months. Transportation remained unchanged after increasing three cents in February 2009 and rising two cents in January 2009. Education and Communication has reported a steady price level since September 2008.

The rate of inflation has declined 0.4 percent since March 2008, representing the first year-over-year deflation since August 1955. Yet, from February 2009 to March 2009, the purchasing power of the consumer dollar decreased 0.2 percentage point.

A table showing the Consumer Price Index from 1980 to present on both a monthly and annual basis is printed on page 28 of this newsletter.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Kentucky's average weekly claims for unemployment insurance increased from 88,453 in February 2009 to 93,110 in March 2009. In contrast, the number of initial unemployment insurance benefit claims decreased by 0.8 percent in March 2009. Movements in the number of workers filing initial claims are followed closely by economists who consider initial claims activity to be an excellent indicator of the strength of the job market.

Average Weekly Claims

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Same Month Year Ago</u>	<u>Difference</u>
April 2008	32,580	33,784	-1,204
May 2008	29,765	25,651	4,114
June 2008	37,966	26,361	11,605
July 2008	34,909	33,886	1,023
August 2008	40,069	25,247	14,822
September 2008	36,966	28,643	8,323
October 2008	34,573	25,471	9,102
November 2008	48,904	24,443	24,461
December 2008	57,995	37,564	20,431
January 2009	81,205	39,322	41,883
February 2009	88,453	38,601	49,852
March 2009	93,110	43,761	49,349

WIA Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rates in the Greater Louisville WIA (10.1%), Northern Kentucky WIA (9.8%), TENCO WIA (10.7%), Bluegrass WIA (9.1%), and Green River WIA (10.4%) increased between February 2009 and March 2009. The Northern Kentucky WIA experienced the largest increase in its unemployment rate at 0.7 percent. The March 2009 unemployment rates for the Lincoln Trail WIA (12.4%) and EKCEP WIA (11.0%) remained at their respective February 2009 levels. However, the unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA (10.0%), Cumberlands WIA (11.6%), and Barren River WIA (11.3%) decreased between February 2009 and March 2009. The Purchase/Pennyriple WIA exhibited the biggest decline in its unemployment rate at 0.6 percent.

Unemployment rates in the Purchase/Pennyriple WIA, Lincoln Trail WIA, Greater Louisville WIA, Northern Kentucky WIA, TENCO WIA, EKCEP WIA, Cumberlands WIA, Bluegrass WIA, Green River WIA, and Barren River WIA increased between March 2008 and March 2009. No Workforce Investment Area maintained the same unemployment rate from March 2008 to March 2009. Likewise, no Workforce Investment Area exhibited an unemployment rate that was lower in March 2009 than in March 2008. The Lincoln Trail WIA suffered the largest rise in its unemployment rates at 5.5 percent. All other Workforce Investment Areas exhibited an unemployment rate increase of at least 3.0 percent. The Barren River WIA represents the other Workforce Investment Area with a climb of at least 5.3 percent. The Greater Louisville WIA, Cumberlands WIA, and Green River WIA suffered increases of at least 4.2 percent.

Kentucky's statewide unemployment rate and employment levels are seasonally adjusted. Employment statistics undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events, such as weather changes, harvests, holidays, and school openings and closings. Seasonal adjustments eliminate these influences and make it easier to observe statistical trends. However, because of the small sample size, county and Workforce Investment Area unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted. For comparison purposes, the Kentucky and U.S. rate reported below are not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rates for Kentucky's Workforce Investment Areas

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Data					
<u>Workforce Investment Area</u>	<u>March 2009</u>	<u>February 2009</u>	<u>Change from February to March</u>	<u>March 2008</u>	<u>Change from March to March</u>
PURCHASE/PENNYRILE	10.0%	10.6%	-0.6%	7.0%	3.0%
LINCOLN TRAIL	12.4%	12.4%	0.0%	6.9%	5.5%
GREATER LOUISVILLE	10.1%	9.9%	0.2%	5.9%	4.2%
NORTHERN KENTUCKY	9.8%	9.1%	0.7%	6.0%	3.8%
TENCO	10.7%	10.6%	0.1%	6.9%	3.8%
EKCEP	11.0%	11.0%	0.0%	8.0%	3.0%
CUMBERLANDS	11.6%	11.7%	-0.1%	7.1%	4.5%
BLUEGRASS	9.1%	9.0%	0.1%	5.4%	3.7%
GREEN RIVER	10.4%	10.3%	0.1%	5.8%	4.6%
BARREN RIVER	11.3%	11.6%	-0.3%	6.0%	5.3%
KENTUCKY	10.3%	10.2%	0.1%	6.3%	4.0%
UNITED STATES	9.0%	8.9%	0.1%	5.2%	3.8%

If you have questions regarding this publication, please contact Dr. Justine Detzel at (502) 564-7976.

KENTUCKY - SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT DATA

	March <u>2009</u>	February <u>2009</u>	Change from February to March	March <u>2008</u>	Change from March to March
Civilian Labor Force	2,082,132	2,080,623	1,509	2,031,400	50,732
Employment	1,877,613	1,887,901	-10,288	1,912,291	-34,678
Unemployment	204,519	192,722	11,797	119,109	85,410
Unemployment Rate	9.8%	9.3%	0.5%	5.9%	3.9%
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.5%	8.1%	0.4%	5.1%	3.4%
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,798,500	1,800,900	-2,400	1,861,200	-62,700
Natural Resources and Mining	25,600	25,500	100	22,500	3,100
Construction	71,600	73,000	-1,400	83,800	-12,200
Manufacturing	214,600	217,300	-2,700	251,500	-36,900
Non-durable Goods	84,200	85,200	-1,000	91,900	-7,700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	374,800	373,200	1,600	382,500	-7,700
Wholesale Trade	75,300	75,300	0	76,600	-1,300
Retail Trade	209,200	207,200	2,000	212,100	-2,900
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	90,300	90,700	-400	93,800	-3,500
Information	29,400	29,400	0	29,800	-400
Financial Activities	90,500	91,400	-900	92,500	-2,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	20,100	20,200	-100	20,000	100
Professional and Business Services	179,800	181,500	-1,700	184,500	-4,700
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	67,300	68,200	-900	67,500	-200
Admin. & Support/Waste Mgmt./Remediation	92,500	93,600	-1,100	97,600	-5,100
Educational and Health Services	246,000	244,800	1,200	242,400	3,600
Educational Services	32,400	32,000	400	31,100	1,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	213,600	212,800	800	211,300	2,300
Leisure and Hospitality	173,200	171,800	1,400	172,100	1,100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19,800	19,600	200	19,200	600
Accommodation and Food Services	153,400	152,200	1,200	152,900	500
Other Services	72,600	72,500	100	75,200	-2,600
Government	320,400	320,500	-100	324,400	-4,000
Local Government	184,200	184,800	-600	185,400	-1,200

PW-HOURS & EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION OR NON-SUPERVISORY WORKERS
BY INDUSTRY IN KENTUCKY
AREA.....00000-STATEWIDE

4/13/2009

			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
			Mar. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2008	Mar. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2008	Mar. 2009	Feb. 2009	Mar. 2008
Mining and Logging	10000000		\$901.23	\$938.50	\$905.69	49.6	50.0	50.4	\$18.17	\$18.77	\$17.97
Manufacturing	30000000		\$727.06	\$715.63	\$710.70	41.1	40.8	41.2	\$17.69	\$17.54	\$17.25
Durable Goods	31000000		\$747.42	\$726.24	\$724.59	41.5	40.8	41.5	\$18.01	\$17.80	\$17.46
Wood Product Manufacturing	31321000		\$464.90	\$462.04	\$453.89	39.1	38.6	39.4	\$11.89	\$11.97	\$11.52
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	31332000		\$624.83	\$621.41	\$628.42	41.6	41.4	41.7	\$15.02	\$15.01	\$15.07
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	31336000		\$911.60	\$903.90	\$909.93	43.0	42.9	43.6	\$21.20	\$21.07	\$20.87
Non-Durable Goods	32000000		\$690.44	\$692.64	\$684.98	40.4	40.6	40.7	\$17.09	\$17.06	\$16.83
Petroleum & Coal and Plastics & Rubber Products Mfg	32320046		\$638.04	\$656.70	\$649.63	39.0	39.8	40.4	\$16.36	\$16.50	\$16.08
Chemical Manufacturing	32325000		\$857.39	\$851.94	\$860.75	43.5	43.6	44.3	\$19.71	\$19.54	\$19.43

Hours and Earnings data is not seasonally adjusted.

Hours and Earnings for Wood Product Mfg; Fabricated Metal Mfg; Transportation Equipment Mfg; Petroleum, Coal, Plastics, Rubber; and Chemical Manufacturing are now State-Published series and are no longer BLS approved series.

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Bowling Green MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar-09	Feb-09	Mar-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	59,400	59,500	61,800	-100	-0.2%	-2,400	-3.9%
Mining & Construction	2,900	2,900	3,200	0	0.0%	-300	-9.4%
Manufacturing	7,700	7,800	9,700	-100	-1.3%	-2,000	-20.6%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	10,800	10,800	11,500	0	0.0%	-700	-6.1%
Retail Trade	7,300	7,100	7,300	200	2.8%	0	0.0%
Prof and Business Services	6,800	6,800	6,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Educational and Health Services	8,200	8,200	8,000	0	0.0%	200	2.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,500	6,400	6,500	100	1.6%	0	0.0%
Government	11,000	11,000	10,800	0	0.0%	200	1.9%
Local Government	5,100	5,200	5,000	-100	-1.9%	100	2.0%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Elizabethtown MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar-09	Feb-09	Mar-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	46,500	46,800	48,500	-300	-0.6%	-2,000	-4.1%
Mining & Construction	2,200	2,200	1,900	0	0.0%	300	15.8%
Manufacturing	5,200	5,400	6,200	-200	-3.7%	-1,000	-16.1%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	8,000	8,100	8,200	-100	-1.2%	-200	-2.4%
Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prof and Business Services	4,800	5,000	5,200	-200	-4.0%	-400	-7.7%
Educational and Health Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,100	4,100	4,400	0	0.0%	-300	-6.8%
Government	12,800	12,800	12,500	0	0.0%	300	2.4%
Local Government	6,200	6,200	6,100	0	0.0%	100	1.6%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Lexington - Fayette MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar-09	Feb-09	Mar-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	248,100	246,400	255,300	1,700	0.7%	-7,200	-2.8%
Mining & Construction	11,500	11,300	12,100	200	1.8%	-600	-5.0%
Manufacturing	32,700	32,900	35,400	-200	-0.6%	-2,700	-7.6%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	45,600	44,600	46,300	1,000	2.2%	-700	-1.5%
Wholesale Trade	9,200	9,200	9,600	0	0.0%	-400	-4.2%
Retail Trade	28,100	27,100	28,800	1,000	3.7%	-700	-2.4%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	8,300	8,300	7,900	0	0.0%	400	5.1%
Information	6,200	6,300	6,400	-100	-1.6%	-200	-3.1%
Financial Activities	10,400	10,500	10,900	-100	-1.0%	-500	-4.6%
Prof and Business Services	27,500	27,200	30,700	300	1.1%	-3,200	-10.4%
Professional, Scientific	12,600	12,600	13,000	0	0.0%	-400	-3.1%
Administrative and Sup	12,900	12,800	15,100	100	0.8%	-2,200	-14.6%
Educational & Health Services	29,800	29,700	29,700	100	0.3%	100	0.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	26,000	25,400	25,600	600	2.4%	400	1.6%
Other Services	10,100	10,000	10,000	100	1.0%	100	1.0%
Government	48,300	48,500	48,200	-200	-0.4%	100	0.2%
Local Government	19,100	19,200	19,100	-100	-0.5%	0	0.0%

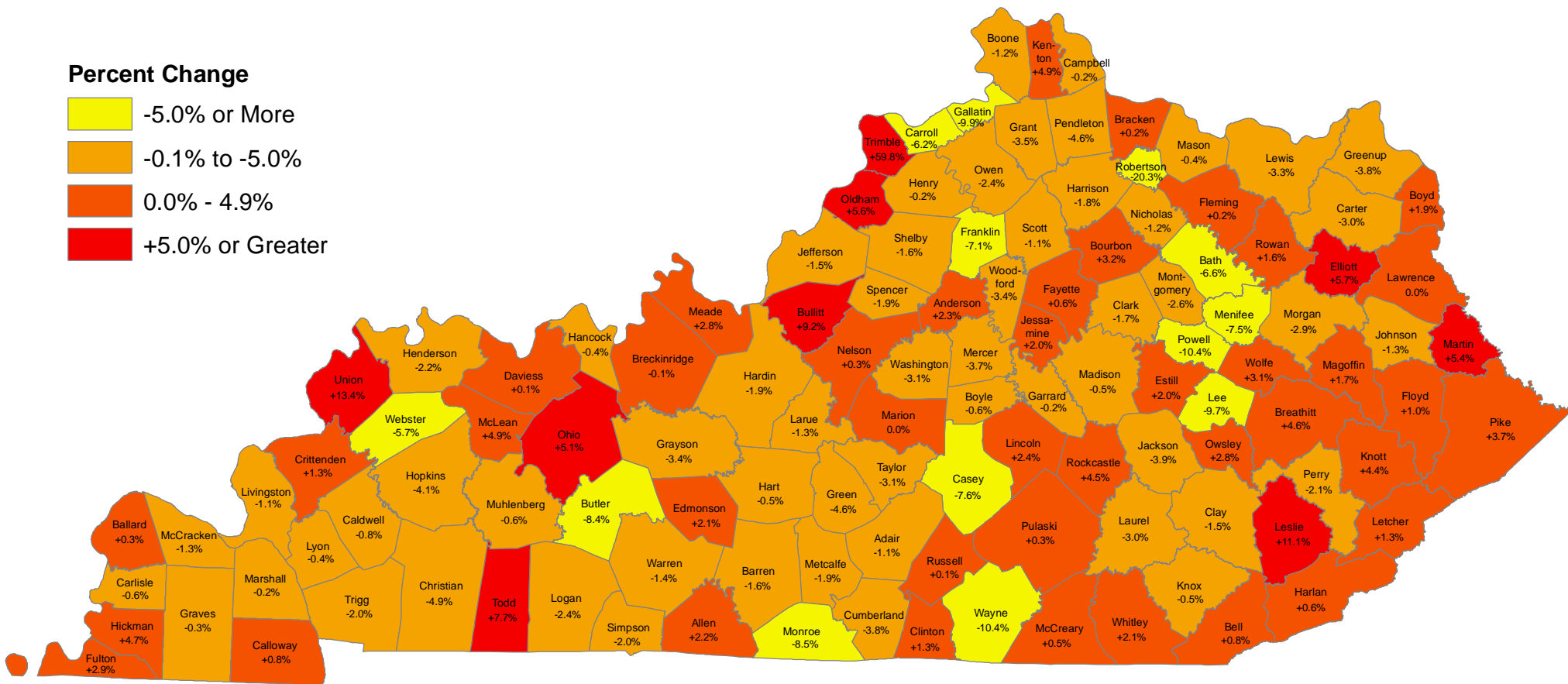
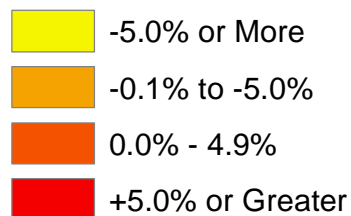
Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Louisville - Jefferson MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar-09	Feb-09	Mar-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	599,600	596,900	617,900	2,700	0.5%	-18,300	-3.0%
Mining & Construction	26,200	25,400	32,400	800	3.1%	-6,200	-19.1%
Manufacturing	68,100	68,700	76,100	-600	-0.9%	-8,000	-10.5%
Durable Goods	41,100	41,600	47,600	-500	-1.2%	-6,500	-13.7%
Non-Durable Goods	27,000	27,100	28,500	-100	-0.4%	-1,500	-5.3%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	131,400	130,200	136,400	1,200	0.9%	-5,000	-3.7%
Wholesale Trade	29,500	29,300	29,900	200	0.7%	-400	-1.3%
Retail Trade	62,800	61,500	64,200	1,300	2.1%	-1,400	-2.2%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	39,100	39,400	42,300	-300	-0.8%	-3,200	-7.6%
Information	10,800	10,800	10,400	0	0.0%	400	3.8%
Financial Activities	42,700	43,600	43,300	-900	-2.1%	-600	-1.4%
Prof and Business Services	72,100	72,600	72,600	-500	-0.7%	-500	-0.7%
Professional, Scientific	28,300	28,600	29,000	-300	-1.0%	-700	-2.4%
Administrative and Sup	36,700	36,900	36,600	-200	-0.5%	100	0.3%
Educational and Health Services	81,400	80,600	79,300	800	1.0%	2,100	2.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	58,200	56,900	58,500	1,300	2.3%	-300	-0.5%
Arts, Entertainment	8,200	7,900	8,100	300	3.8%	100	1.2%
Accom & Food Svcs	50,000	49,000	50,400	1,000	2.0%	-400	-0.8%
Other Services	27,200	26,900	27,500	300	1.1%	-300	-1.1%
Government	81,500	81,200	81,400	300	0.4%	100	0.1%
Local Government	52,100	51,800	51,700	300	0.6%	400	0.8%

Employees on nonfarm payrolls in Owensboro MSA by selected major industries

Industry	Not Seasonally adjusted						
	Mar-09	Feb-09	Mar-08	Over-the-month		Over-the-year	
				Change	% change	Change	% change
Total Nonfarm	50,900	50,500	51,000	400	0.8%	-100	-0.2%
Mining & Construction	2,700	2,800	2,600	-100	-3.6%	100	3.8%
Manufacturing	8,800	8,800	9,200	0	0.0%	-400	-4.3%
Trade,Transportation, & Utilities	10,000	9,900	10,000	100	1.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	6,000	5,900	6,100	100	1.7%	-100	-1.6%
Trans, Whsg, Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0%	100	4.8%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prof and Business Services	3,200	3,200	3,200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Educational and Health Services	6,000	5,900	5,900	100	1.7%	100	1.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,600	4,400	4,700	200	4.5%	-100	-2.1%
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Government	10,200	10,100	10,000	100	1.0%	200	2.0%
Local Government	8,300	8,200	8,100	100	1.2%	200	2.5%

Percent Change in Total Employment* by County (3rd Quarter 2007 to 3rd Quarter 2008)



Statewide Change: -0.55%**

* Total employment does not include federal government.

** This total includes all positions that were in unclassified locations.

Source: Office of Employment and Training, Research and Statistics Branch, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Section.

Series Id: CUUR0000SA0 -- THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)															
Area: U.S. City Average															
Item: All Items															
Base Period: 1982-84=100															
													Annual	Percent Change	
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average	Dec-Dec	Avg-Avg
1980	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	12.5%	13.5%
1981	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	8.9%	10.3%
1982	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	3.8%	6.2%
1983	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.8%	3.2%
1984	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	3.9%	4.3%
1985	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.8%	3.6%
1986	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.1%	1.9%
1987	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	4.4%	3.6%
1988	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.4%	4.1%
1989	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.6%	4.8%
1990	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	6.1%	5.4%
1991	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	3.1%	4.2%
1992	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	2.9%	3.0%
1993	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	2.7%	3.0%
1994	146.2	146.7	147.2	147.4	147.5	148.0	148.4	149.0	149.4	149.5	149.7	149.7	148.2	2.7%	2.6%
1995	150.3	150.9	151.4	151.9	152.2	152.5	152.5	152.9	153.2	153.7	153.6	153.5	152.4	2.5%	2.8%
1996	154.4	154.9	155.7	156.3	156.6	156.7	157.0	157.3	157.8	158.3	158.6	158.6	156.9	3.3%	3.0%
1997	159.1	159.6	160.0	160.2	160.1	160.3	160.5	160.8	161.2	161.6	161.5	161.3	160.5	1.7%	2.3%
1998	161.6	161.9	162.2	162.5	162.8	163.0	163.2	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.0	1.6%	1.6%
1999	164.3	164.5	165.0	166.2	166.2	166.2	166.7	167.1	167.9	168.2	168.3	168.3	166.6	2.7%	2.2%
2000	168.8	169.8	171.2	171.3	171.5	172.4	172.8	172.8	173.7	174.0	174.1	174.0	172.2	3.4%	3.4%
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	1.6%	2.8%
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	2.4%	1.6%
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	1.9%	2.3%
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	3.3%	2.7%
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	3.4%	3.4%
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	2.5%	3.2%
2007	202.4	203.5	205.4	206.7	208.0	208.4	208.3	207.9	208.5	208.9	210.2	210.0	207.3	4.1%	2.8%
2008	211.1	211.7	213.5	214.8	216.6	218.8	220.0	219.1	218.8	216.6	212.4	210.2	215.3	0.1%	3.8%
2009	211.1	212.2	212.7												

Source: U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

The April 2009 C.P.I. will be available on May 18, 2009